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BULLETIN OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE IN THE MARION REGION DURING 1942

Maurice Robbins

Marion Harbor, formerly known as Sippican, is a shallow, rocky, island-studded indentation on the north shore of Buzzards Bay, northwest of the entrance to the Cape Cod Canal. Although it provides a safe and pleasant haven for a host of pleasure craft and in the heyday of whaling is said to have been the home port of many of the bluff bowed ships of that day, it is now too shallow to be of commercial importance.

The harbor may be compared in shape to an hour glass. Entering from Buzzards Bay, the outer harbor proves to be a rock girt basin surrounded by extensive salt marshes interspersed with white beaches. The channel passes west of Ram Island, which, with Meadow Island and Planting Island form the narrow neck of the hour glass, the entrance to the inner harbor. This is a smaller, shallower duplicate of the outer harbor.

Most of the water front of both inner and outer harbors, including the islands, is now private property, difficult of access and impossible to excavate. However, along the western shore of the outer harbor, between Silver Shell Beach and Converse Point, there is a stretch of several miles of wooded shore, marsh, tidal beaches and sandy mud flats that are flooded at high water. This area is as yet unimproved and thus open to a reasonable amount of archaeological disturbance. This area, together with a similar area across the neck ending in Converse Point on the shore of Accout Cove in Mattapoisett, was the scene of the summer activities of a group from the Warren King Moorehead Chapter of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society.

The work was, of necessity, superficial, being in the nature of a survey to discover archaeological possibilities, and, had it not been for the discovery of artifacts lying beneath the peat, there would be no excuse for publishing a report of the season's work. The discovery proposes archaeological, botanical and geological problems which must not be ignored. The present report is intended only as a preliminary one in which note is made of the information which was obtained. The location of the artifacts implies that the aborigines lived on land which is now covered by the sea. Further excavation must be done in order that the characteristics of the culture of these

aborigines may be properly and fully described. While the rise in sea level is obvious, much must be done in order to describe it properly; detailed analysis of the peat must be carried on, and a geological study of the region must be completed. These latter studies are now under way, but it will be several years before the data can be organized and interpreted.

FACT AND FABLE

In common with all the towns of New England, Marion has its share of myth and legends. These tales called our attention to the importance of the region and, what is more, they fit into the picture which our preliminary work hazily sketches. From out of the mists of the past they come. "At the head of the harbor, on a little neck of land that in that day was nearly surrounded by water, around a big boulder were clustered the wigwams, the village of the Sippican Indians. --- Our shore line has changed somewhat; filling up with marshes in some places leaving the knolls that were the favorite wigwam sites far from high water. --- The Indian stories which have come down to us are few. They told of a long ago time when a great river ran through the forest where the bay [harbor] now is. A terrible storm came and the river widened and the saltwater rushed up the river and the forest trees were killed on the banks. --- The great river was called Pawkitchatt; and men digging in a field three miles up from the head of the harbor have found where the tide used to come." (1)

The truth of these statements is, in part at least, borne out by our present work. At the head of the harbor, surrounding a huge boulder, are gardens from which the writer has recovered many stone implements. The present "sites" are probably the remains of the ancient village of the Sippican Indians. Furthermore, in wading over the peat marshes at low water, and out under the water at Silver Shell Beach, we found old, water soaked tree stumps, their roots buried deep in the ancient surface which is today the harbor bottom. (A, B, C, and D on the map, Fig. 8)

As we approach historic times the mists fade a bit, the record becomes more specific and the tales increase in frequency. "The great storm of 1635 felled hundred of trees

(1) "Lands of the Sippican," Alice Ryder, 1934, Reynolds Printing Company of New Bedford, p.5. Quoted with permission of the author.

in six hours, the tide rose twenty feet along the coast. Three years later there was an earthquake." - We can well believe this one in the light of our recent experience with the hurricane of 1938.

"From the ancient deeds and account books we find Ram Island was a 'medow;' all along the shore they lay green in the sunshine, the old Indian gardens grown up to 'hey'."

"At the Court at Plymouth June 6 1655 liberty was granted to the town of Plymouth to purchase of the Indians of Seppican to winter cattle on."

Again we find mention of the old river, now widened to form the harbor, in the description of land sold by its Indian owners to one Charles, alias Paumpamenet, an Indian middleman. (2) "They sell to Paumpamenet of Ashimuitt one Neck of land with medow adjoining; called Mektukquamsett; betwixt the rivers, the one rising to the southward of this neck called Accout, the other river lying to the eastward called Pawkihchatt. --- and they made their marks that 11th day of July 1667."

Does this mention of the ancient river mean that the harbor was created within the memory of Indians living in 1667 or within their legendary limits? If so what are these legendary limits? Can we assume that the following record of testimony from the Plymouth archives is an approximate measure of memory or legendary limits?

"December 24 1688. The testimony of Amawekkett being an old man saith he heard from his father that these lands in difference (Sepecan) did belong unto the predecessors of Watachpoo.

1. Wassauwon hee had these lands for his own possession.
2. Ispauwan, the sonne of Wassauwon held these lands for his own.
3. Naunaumasso, the sonne of Ispauhquan, hee likewise held these lands.
4. Maumoowampees, the sonne of Naunaumasso, hee had these lands which Maumoowampees, Amawekkett knew himself to enjoy these lands.
5. Pohquantaushon, the sonne of Maumoowampees enjoyed this land; Watachpoo the sonne of Pohquantaushon desires still to enjoy the lands of his forefathers.

These witnesses testify concerning these lands. The Black Sachem (Tuspaquin) and his wife testify the same as the rest of the Witnesses doth, Wausoopausuke the sonne of Josias witnesseth the same, Samporateen, Naumott the same witnesseth. Francis understands the same to be. Sampson, hee hears

and understands the same to be by his father that this is the truth. Phillip hath heard and know pr te." (3)

One cannot fail to feel the tragedy, the pathos contained in these old and badly spelled records. Worried by the continual dissipation of their fair lands they come along the forest trails to Plymouth to testify, awed a bit perhaps by the august Court of the Old Colony, perplexed by the ceremony, baffled by their inability to comprehend the processes by which their land passes from their control, they attempt to help their tribesman establish his right to ownership and sale. Even the great Phillip at Pokonoket, too dignified to come to Plymouth or perhaps fearful of his safety there sends his testimony. - "This may inform the honor court that I, Phillip ame willing to sell the land within this draught, but the Indians that are upon it may live upon it still but the land that is waste may be sold and Watachpoo is of the same mind. I have sett down the principall names of the land we are not willing should be sold."

"From Pacaunkett the 24th. of the 12th. month 1668. Know all men by these presents that Phillip has given power unto Watachpoo and Sampson and their brethren to hold and make sale to whom they will by my consent and they shall not have it without they be willing to let it go. It shall be soe by my consent. But without my knowledge they cannot safely to, but with my consent there is none that can lay claim to that land which they have marked out. It is there forever soe therefore none can safely purchase any otherwise but by Watachpoo and Sampson and their brethren. Witness my hand that I gave it to them.- The mark of Philip (P) 1688. John Sampson is a witness." (4)

These legends and records were enough to interest us and we set the shovels to work. In June 1942 a base camp was established on Charles Neck near the scene of our proposed investigations. Operating from this camp several Indian sites were examined. Some were pointed out to us by local people and others were found at locations suggested by the ancient legends and records.

Clarke Shell Heap. (Fig. 8,1) On the westerly slope of the neck leading down to Accout Cove. The site extends from a point near the road down to what may be an old beach line far above the present tide line. The debris of occupation includes a mantle of shell varying from 30 to 50 centimeters in depth. This is covered with an overburden, about 30cm. thick, consisting of roots, humus etc. In this shell mantle one finds an occasional hearth, deposits of bone including antler fragments and occasional battered

(2) Ryder, Alice, 1934, p.21.

(3) Ibid., pp.22-23.

(4) Ibid., p.24.

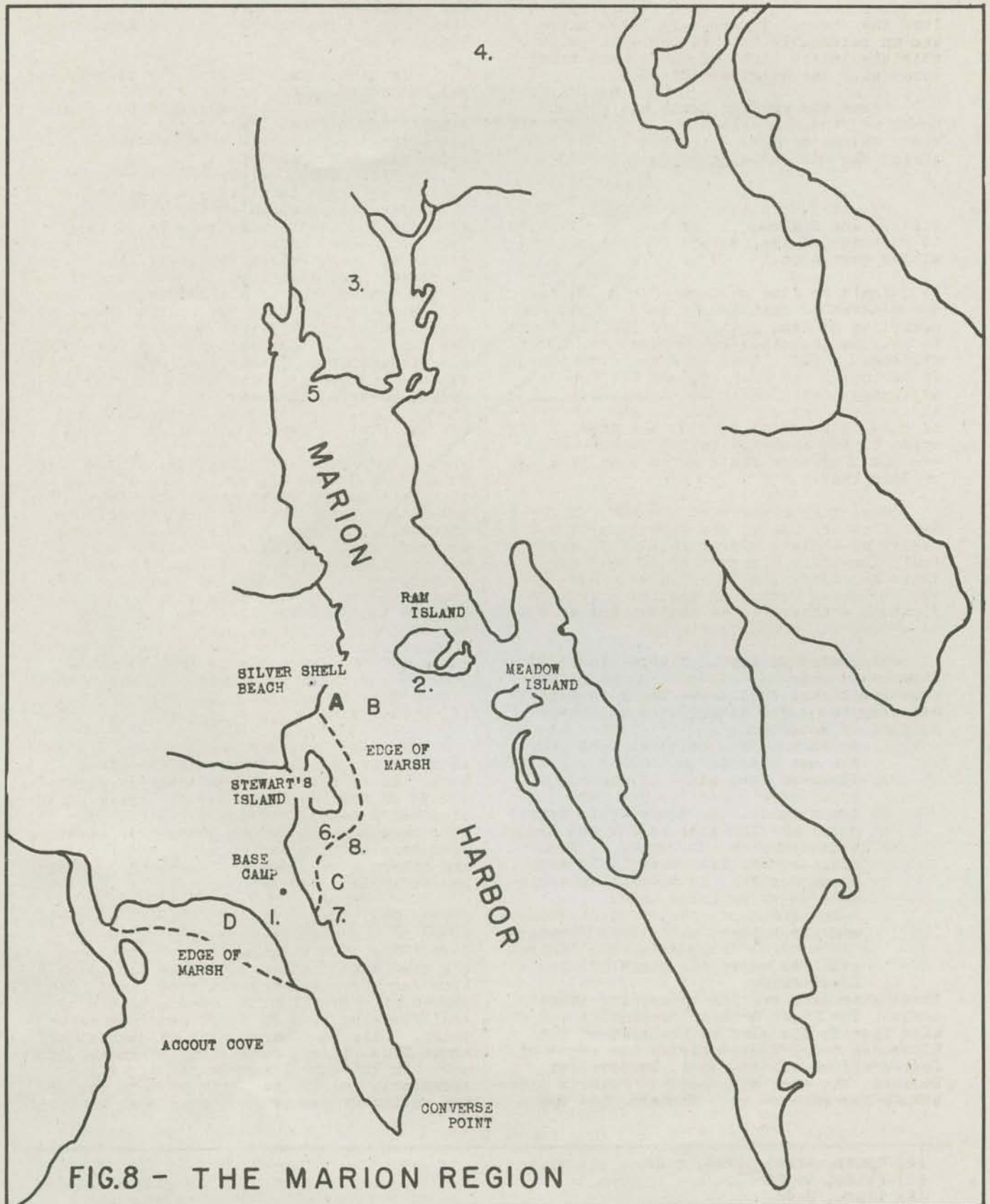


FIG.8 - THE MARION REGION

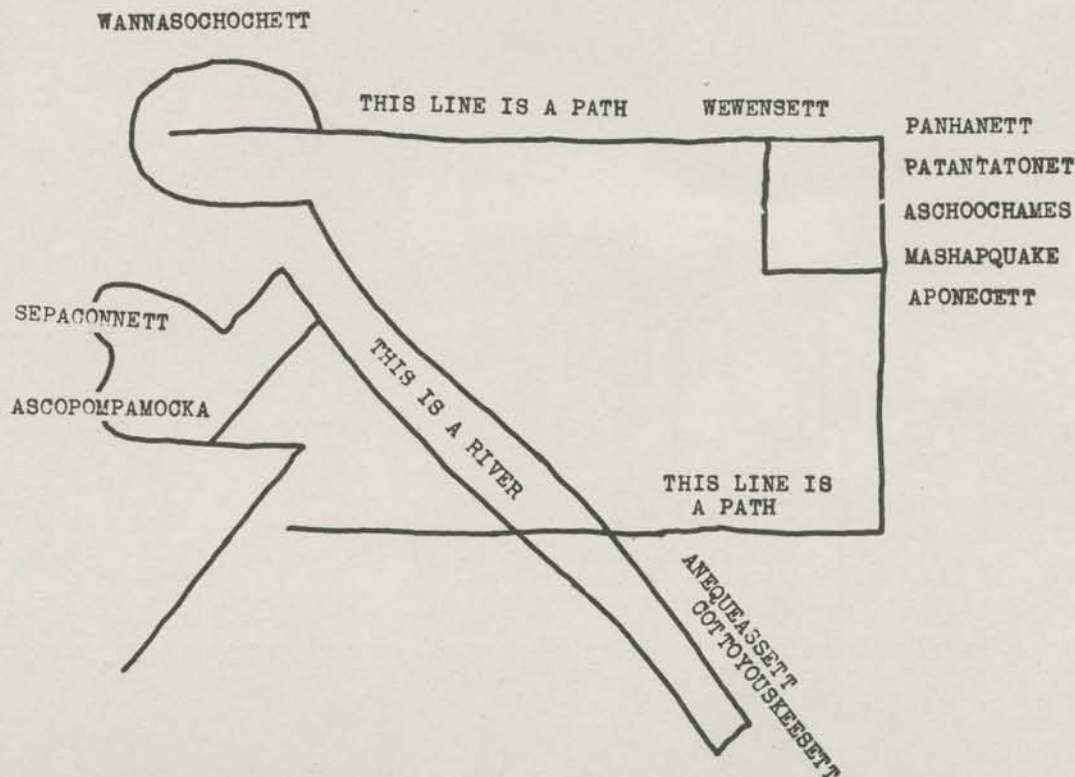


Fig.9. Philip's map, attached to his deed.

stones that may have been used by the creators of the deposit. Not a single stone implement or fragment of one was unearthed, neither was any pottery found at this site. Although of probable Indian origin this deposit may date from a fairly recent period after the use of stone implements and native pottery had declined.

Ram Island. (Fig.8,2) Implements are reported to have come from this island but because it is now a summer estate it was not possible to investigate beyond a casual search along the shore. Nothing of interest was discovered.

Minister's Rock. (Fig.8, 3) Mention of an old village "about a great boulder" at the head of the harbor prompted some investigation in this area. There are several points of interest in this rather general area. Near a split boulder known as "Minister's Rock" were several gardens which produced burned stone, flakes and a number of stone projectile points of the type common to the area. North of an abandoned electric car line, surrounding a swampy area are the "Old Indian Fields" of local legend. We did some test pitting in this area finding unmistakable proof of village debris. Hearths, pits, shell deposits and implements are present in sufficient quantity to make the site an interesting one. If arrangements can be made with

the owners of the various properties involved, it might be profitable to excavate this site.

Dexter Point Road. (Fig.8, 4) An Indian site located near a cranberry bog on Dexter Point Road was the scene of considerable work by our group this past season. The removal of sand for the construction of the cranberry beds had exposed Indian material over quite an extensive area. Mr. Ernest Clarke recovered from the surface a very good specimen of grooved gouge. The value of extensive excavation on this Indian site is questionable however, because of the extent of recent disturbance. At this site we came upon the remains of a colonial house (probably dating from about 1680) part of which was exposed by the commercial excavation. Several days were spent in thoroughly excavating this house. This will form the subject matter of a separate report.

Black Point. (Fig.8, 5) This point of land, projecting into the inner harbor, and terminating in a point or island at high water has yielded many implements. The writer has several, including the broken cutting edge of a fine gouge recovered from the beach surrounding the point. Shells are present in quantity, these are washed out of the bank by every tide. Further investigation at this point might be of value.



Plate I.

Arrow points from Clarke's Point, Marion Harbor.
Collection of Ernest Clarke, Marion, Mass.

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Weisner's Shell Heap. (Fig.8, 6) This shell heap is located on the marsh, several hundred feet south of Stewart's Island. The heap is a deposit of shell, mostly of quahog and scallop, about fifty feet in diameter. It is about two feet deep in the center. The edges of the shell heap are still intact, being located ten or more feet back from the edge of the marsh. The shells rest upon a deposit of peat which appears to be identical with the peat of which the surrounding marsh is composed. At the present time nothing but shells are found in the heap, there being no evidence of charcoal or other occupational debris. It is true that the tide could have washed away humus or any materials of that type. Local testimony states that this site is of Indian origin but we did not uncover any evidence which confirms this. It is probable that this shell heap is of fairly recent origin having, perhaps, been made by white people who shucked their clams and scallops there.

Clarke's Point. (Fig.8, 7) From time to time Mr. Ernest Clarke of Marion has found a number of arrow points on the beach which lies on the outer side of Clarke's Point (Plate 1.). These artifacts are found at low tide and their appearance seems to be due to tidal action. The beach is a sandy spit which appears to be growing at the present time. The artifacts are found after storms and many are worn as though they had been exposed for some time. The few specimens which exhibit sharp edges belie this hypothesis. Clarke's Point is a long narrow peninsula in the marsh. There is some ledge near the end of the peninsula and it is possible that before the present road was built, the end was cut off from the mainland at high tide. The geologic history of the Point is not known. It is possible that formerly it was larger and that it had been the site of an Indian camp. In other words, following the deposition of the artifacts, they and the surface of the peninsula were washed into the harbor. Now conditions have changed so that the artifacts reappear in the sand which is accumulating. Another hypothesis is that the points were originally deposited in a site which is now submerged and that they are thrown up by the tide. Whatever the history of these artifacts they comprise an important bit of evidence which must be carefully weighed before the complete history of the aboriginal occupation of the Marion region is written.

Stewart's Island. (Fig.8, 8) This site was first noted by Mr. Ernest Clarke of Marion and Mr. Ralph Metcalf of Westport. At low tide these men found a number of stone artifacts on the shingle skirting the marsh south of Stewart's Island. From time to time other artifacts appeared and it became obvious that the shingle was the remains of a former level of occupation. Further examination by Mr. Clarke produced eight fragments of soapstone, obviously sections

of bowls. Mr. Clarke's collection is illustrated in Plate 2, B.

Further work was done on this site by the Attleboro group and Dr. Kirk Bryan, Dr. Hugh Raup and Mr. Frederick Johnson. Mr. Arthur Kirby established a level, 3.16 inches above sea level, on a large boulder. Working along the vertical edge of the peat a few feet west of this boulder, twenty-seven inches of peat were removed, so exposing the ancient surface. With great good fortune the artifacts illustrated in Plate 2, A, were discovered. These artifacts appeared in the upper four to six inches of gravel which underlies the peat. There is little or no question but what they were discovered in situ; they have not moved since the peat was deposited. At the present time this surface is covered by water at high tide. It is .057 inches above mean sea level. Mean high tide is plus 2.09, the rise and fall being approximately four and one half feet. Further excavations in approximately the same place brought to light two pieces of soapstone, Plate 2, A. These substantiate the discoveries of Mr. Clarke.

There is little reason for assuming that the artifacts are not evidence of occupation previous to the deposition of the peat. Under present conditions the site is uninhabitable. These discoveries do appear to indicate that the Stewart's Island site was inhabited when sea level was lower than it is now.

Examination of the marsh and the shores surrounding Marion Harbor produces evidence which supports the hypothesis that sea level has risen since the artifacts were deposited. Aside from the site at Clarke's beach, artifacts have appeared, according to Mr. Clarke, on the flats along the edges of the marsh all the way from Stewart's Island to Clarke's Point. In addition, preliminary observation on Rock Island and in the marsh at the bottom of Accout Cove promise that similar conditions will be discovered there.

Tree stumps have been discovered in the bottom of the harbor, particularly in the channel between Ram Island and the western mainland. Examination of the marsh brought to light many stumps, probably cedar, which had been growing on the surface underlying the peat. These stumps are now covered at every high tide; they could not have grown unless sea level was somewhat lower than it is now. The various observations propose problems which include not only the archaeological identification of the occupation but a study of the geologic and biological history of the region. Not the least among these problems is the appraisal of traditional evidence supporting the theory of an ancient lost river whose banks are now beneath the marsh lands and sand of Marion Harbor.

These problems are all the more interesting and important when viewed in the

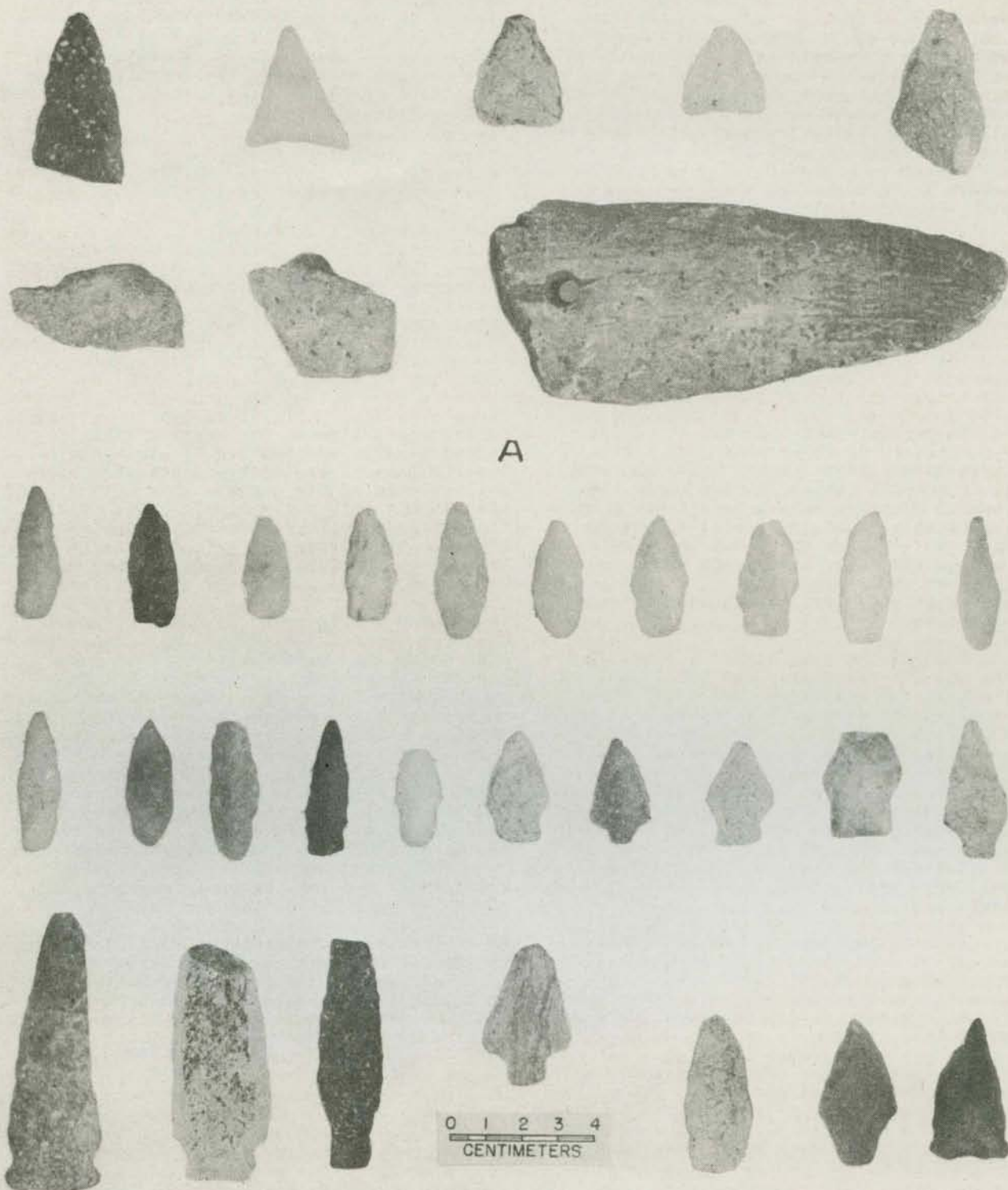


Plate II. Specimens from Stewart's Island site, Marion Harbor.

- A. - Excavated from beneath peat; small fragments of soapstone, by Robbins, large one by Clarke; chipped implements from the old surface beneath the peat.
- B. - Specimens from shingle skirting the marsh. All in the collection of Ernest Clarke, Marion, Mass.

light of the study of the Boylston Street Fishweir in Boston and the re-excavation of Grassy Island in the Taunton River. (5) These sites indicate that the Massachusetts Coast was occupied by Indians before the sea reached its present level. The problem is a large and complicated one requiring for its solution and interpretation a mass of archaeological, geological, botanical and zoological data which should be collected from numerous points along the shore. Preliminary analysis of the peat at Marion

is being made. This will be compared with studies of peat from other locations. The information so obtained will have to be considered in the light of other investigations before we can arrive at any satisfactory ideas concerning the history and age of these perplexing sites.

Attleboro, Massachusetts
November, 1942

REFLECTIONS UPON THE GEOGRAPHICAL CHANGES IN THE COAST LINE

ABOUT MARION HARBOR

Ernest Clarke

We may well say that the Stone Age Era reveals to us today many geographical changes in our coast line. In my observation of several little islands along the shores of Buzzards Bay, I have found numerous artifacts, from projectile points to gouges, and even in one place the fragments of a steatite dish, tomahawks, and a pestle. This shows that these particular spots were occupied at one time, though today covered by the tide.

Some of these islands lie just off the shore and one can easily see the connection between by the sandbars. Had these been islands in the days of the Red Man, it would not be reasonable to suppose that they would build their habitations and occupy them as permanent sites in view of the possibilities of attacks by warring tribes which came down the coast from distant places and preyed upon their homes. Rather they might occupy a peninsula or some other place near the sea where the fishing was good and from which, upon alarm, they could easily escape inland.

But the presence of the artifacts found below peat, that varies in depth from six inches to over two and one-half feet in places, proves that Indians were present on these places a very long time ago, perhaps thousands of years.

In looking over some old deeds and papers, I found where one Indian alone had title to land reaching from the Agawam River which is the Acushnet River in New Bedford, to Dartmouth. The Pawkichatt River was also mentioned. Now by close observation

of the coast line on the western side of Marion Harbor, one can see by studying the distribution of the rock, at low tide, the outside edge of the river coming down from what is now called the Sippican Over-pass the north end of a cove across which the State Highway crosses (Route 6), thence through to the Sippican River. This continues on to the south part of Bird Island.

About a mile south of Route 6, about six feet beneath the ground, was found regular beach sand with shells such as clams, quohogs and whelks. Weisner's Shell Heap, on Stewart's Island had strata of shells, in some of which the shells were broken very fine, in others, nearly whole, extending to a depth of twenty-nine inches. Beneath them was about four inches of black silt and beneath that about five inches more of shells, showing that at some time there had been a disturbance which had washed out the banks of the river at the mouth and widened it into a good harbor and closed up the river about where the road crosses, shifting its course to empty into the Weewiantic above the bridge. And until further investigation we have only our imagination to tell us where the Pawkichatt began and where it was at last dammed up and forced to flow at Nature's will in another direction.

Marion, Massachusetts
November, 1942

(5) "The Boylston Street Fishweir," Frederick Johnson Et Al, 1942, Andover, Mass. Manuscript, Frederick Johnson Et Al, 1942.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

THE MASSACHUSETTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

ARTICLE 1.

NAME

This Society shall be known as THE MASSACHUSETTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

ARTICLE 2.

OBJECTS

The objects of the Society shall be to stimulate the study of Archaeology, particularly in Massachusetts; to promote and encourage scientific research in this field, to conserve archaeological sites, data, and artifacts; to assist in the dissemination of archaeological information; to seek through education to substitute intelligent work for careless and misdirected archaeological activity; to seek to prevent the collection of archaeological specimens for commercial purposes; to serve as a bond among all students of archaeology; and to foster a more rational public understanding of the aims and limits of archaeological research.

ARTICLE 3.

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Classes of Membership.

Members shall consist of active members, contributing members, junior members, life members non-resident members, family members, institutional members and honorary members.

Section 2. Active members.

Any person twenty-one (21) years of age, or over; is eligible for active membership. Each active member shall pay annual dues of Three Dollars (\$3.00).

Section 3. Contributing members.

Any person twenty-one (21) years of age, or over; is eligible for contributing membership. Each contributing member shall pay annual dues of Five Dollars (\$5.00).

Section 4. Junior members.

Minors shall be eligible for junior membership. They shall have no voting privileges and shall not hold office. Each applicant for junior membership must be sponsored by an active, contributing or non-resident member. Upon attaining the age of twenty-one (21) years of age a junior shall automatically become an active, or if non-resident, a non-resident member. Each junior member shall pay annual dues of Fifty Cents (50¢). Junior members shall not be entitled to receive the regular publications of the Society, except upon payment of One Dollar (\$1.00) per annum, in addition to the dues herein specified.

Section 5. Life Members.

Any person twenty-one (21) years of age, or over, shall be eligible for life membership in the Society by the payment of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00). Life Members shall be entitled to all the privileges of the Society, and shall be exempt from the payment of further dues.

Section 6. Non-Resident Members.

Any non-resident of Massachusetts shall be eligible for non-resident membership. Non-resident members shall not be entitled to vote nor to hold office in the Society. Each non-resident member shall pay annual dues of Two Dollars (\$2.00).

Section 7. Institutional Members.

Institutional members are organizations which subscribe to the Society's publications. Institutional members pay annual dues of Three Dollars (\$3.00). Institutional members may be represented at all meetings of the Society, but shall have no voting privileges, and shall not hold office.

Section 8. Family Members.

The wife or husband of any active, contributing, life or non-resident member of the Society shall be eligible for family membership. Each family member shall pay annual dues of One Dollar (\$1.00). Family members shall have all the privileges of the class of membership on which they are based, except that they shall not hold office, nor receive the publications of the Society.

Section 9. Honorary Members.

Honorary membership may be conferred upon persons who have made notable contributions to archaeology. They may be elected at any meeting of the Society by a majority vote of the members present. Honorary members shall have all the privileges of the Society except that they shall have no voting privilege, nor shall they hold office.

Section 10. Election to Membership.

As soon after his election as possible, the President shall appoint a Membership Committee which shall consist of the Secretary of the Society, who shall act as Chairman of the committee; and four members of the current Executive Committee. The Membership Committee shall act for and in the name of the Society in the following manner:

1. The Chairman of the Membership Committee shall receive all applications for membership, which shall be accompanied by annual dues according to the type of membership for which the application is made.
2. Before any action is taken by the Membership Committee, the opinion of the Group or Chapter Chairman from whose district the application is received shall be obtained.
3. In the case of an application from a district in which no such regional organization exists, such application shall be acted upon by the Membership Committee.
4. Upon notification of the Group or Chapter Chairman, the Membership Committee shall vote upon said application.
5. Applications accepted by the Membership Committee shall be presented to the Society by publication of the applicant's name and address in the next issue of the Bulletin or News-Letter.
6. Should any member object to the applicant's election, he shall notify the Chairman of the Membership Committee to that effect in writing within two weeks after the date of publication. If no such objection be received by the Chairman of the Membership Committee, the applicant shall automatically become a member of the Society two weeks and one day after the publication of his or her application.
7. Should such written objection be received by the Chairman of the Membership Committee within the time specified herein, or should the Group or Chapter Chairman from whose district the application is received make similar objection, or if the Membership Committee fails to approve the application, the application shall be held for presentation to the Society at its next regular meeting. It shall be necessary, in the case of an application presented to the Society as specified herein, to obtain an affirmative vote of two-thirds of those present and voting at such meeting to elect to membership.

Section 11. Suspension of Members for Non-Payment of Dues.

All dues shall be payable in advance on or before the annual or semi-annual meeting of the Society of each year following the anniversary of the member's election. Any member who shall be more than three (3) months in arrears in the payment of dues shall receive notification thereof from the Secretary-Treasurer, and shall be automatically suspended from membership at the end of an additional three months. Suspended members shall not be entitled to vote or to receive the publications of the Society. A suspended member, upon payment of all dues in arrears may be re-instated at the discretion of the Executive Committee

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ARTICLE 4.

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEESSection 1. Enumeration.

The officers of the Society shall be a President, three (3) Vice-Presidents, a Secretary-Treasurer, and an Editor. The Board of Trustees shall consist of six (6) members of the Society and the President, ex-officio. There shall be an Executive Committee with the powers of Directors of the Corporation which shall consist of the President as Chairman, three Vice-Presidents, Secretary-Treasurer, Editor, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and Chairman of Regional Organization. All the principal officers and Trustees shall be residents of Massachusetts.

Section 2. Election.

At the organization meeting of the Society, officers shall be elected to serve until the regular October meeting in 1940, or until their successors are elected and qualified. Commencing in 1940, officers shall be elected at the regular October meeting of the Society for a term of one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified. At the organization meeting of the Society the Board of Trustees shall be elected as follows: two (2) Trustees to serve until October, 1940; two Trustees to serve until October, 1941; and two Trustees to serve until October, 1942. Commencing at the regular meeting in October, 1940 and annually thereafter, two Trustees shall be elected for a three year term, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

ARTICLE 5.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES

Section 1. The President.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and act as Chairman of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee. He may call special meetings according to the provisions of Section 2 of Article 5. He shall create from time to time and appoint the Chairmen of all Committees which he may deem necessary in carrying on the affairs of the Society.

Section 2. The Vice-Presidents.

In the absence of the President, the Vice-Presidents, in the order of their election respectively, shall perform all the duties of the President.

Section 3. The Secretary-Treasurer.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a record of all meetings of the Society and act as the Secretary of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee. He shall collect and receive all moneys due the Society and deposit them in the name of the Society in such depository as may be appointed by the Board of Trustees. He shall disburse the funds of the Society under the direction of the Board of Trustees. He shall keep the accounts of the Society in books and records, which shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Board of Trustees and the Auditing Committee. He shall perform such other duties as may be incident to the office of Secretary-Treasurer, or as may be delegated by the Board of Trustees. He shall present a budget to the Board of Trustees for the next fiscal year. He may be bonded at the discretion of the Board of Trustees.

Section 4. The Editor.

The Editor shall act as Chairman of the Publication Committee. He shall prepare all journals or other publications of the Society. He may accept or reject, at his discretion, any matter submitted for publication. He may incur expenses incident to publication within the limits approved in writing by the Board of Trustees.

Section 5. The Board of Trustees.

Except as hereinafter provided, the Board of Trustees shall have general charge and management of all funds and property of the Society. The Board shall make or authorize all necessary contracts and appropriations. A majority of the Board shall, prior to payment, approve all bills against the Society in excess of the appropriation. The Board shall have the power, subject to the approval of the Society, to lease and purchase any and all lands or buildings necessary for the transaction of the business of the Society. The Board shall

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report to the Society as to its stewardship at each regular October meeting and at such other times as the President may require.

Section 6. Execution of Instruments, Checks, etc.

All written contracts and obligations of the Society, except checks, shall be signed by the President and the Secretary-Treasurer at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. All checks shall be signed by the Secretary-Treasurer.

ARTICLE 6.

COMMITTEES

Section 1. Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, the three Vice-Presidents, the Secretary-Treasurer, the Editor, and the Chairmen of such Committees as shall be designated by the President. Except as provided in Article 5 hereof, the Executive Committee shall have general charge and management of the administrative affairs of the Society. The Committee shall fill all official vacancies caused by death or resignation; provided however, that in the event the office of President shall become vacant, the first vice-President, shall become President, the Second Vice-President shall become First Vice-President, the third Vice-President shall become second Vice-President, and the office of third Vice-President shall be filled by the Executive Committee. The President and the Secretary-Treasurer of the Society shall act as Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Executive Committee. Five (5) members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business.

ARTICLE 7.

AUDITORS

A Board of Auditors shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the Executive Committee. The Board shall consist of three (3) members who shall not be officers of the Society. The Auditors shall, at least once a year, audit or cause to be audited by a Certified Public Accountant, the books, records, vouchers, etc., of the Secretary-Treasurer

ARTICLE 8

MEETINGS

Section 1. Regular Meetings.

There shall be two (2) regular meetings of the Society, to wit, a semi-annual meeting on the second Saturday of April, and an annual meeting on the second Saturday of October each year. Officers shall be elected at the Annual meeting in October.

Section 2. Special Meetings.

Special meetings of the Society may be called, from time to time, at the discretion of the President. Special meetings shall be called by the President or, in case of his absence, disability or failure to act, by any Vice-President whenever requested in writing by ten (10) per cent of the enrolled active members of the Society.

Section 3. Notice of Meetings.

Notice of the time and place of each regular meeting and of each special meeting of the Society shall be given by written or printed notice to each member entitled to receive Society publications, at least fifteen (15) days prior to the date set for such meeting. If it is intended to offer any amendment or addition to the Constitution or By-Laws of the Society, or to repeal any provision thereof, the notice shall so state, and shall include a statement giving the substance of such proposed amendment, addition or provision to be repealed. If the meeting is a special meeting, the notice shall specify the business to be brought before the meeting, and no other business except that specified shall be considered at the meeting except by unanimous agreement of all members present and voting.

Section 4. Quorum.

Fifteen (15) enrolled members of the Society shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business.

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ARTICLE 9

REPOSITORY

The Society shall designate as a repository for its collections and records some Institution having the facilities for the proper storage and care of such material. Such institution shall be the official Repository until such time as some other Institution shall be designated by the members of the Society at any regular October meeting. All materials so placed in the care of the Repository shall be and remain the property of the Society, and shall not under any circumstances be considered the property of the Institution with which they are deposited.

ARTICLE 10.

CHAPTERS

Subsidiary local chapters may be established upon application to and the approval of a majority of the Executive Committee. The policies of such local chapters must be in accord with those of the Society, and the members of such local chapters must be members of the Society.

ARTICLE 11.

PUBLICATIONS

The Society may publish a journal for general sale, and for distribution to members in good standing. Special publications may from time to time be authorized by the Executive Committee, provided that special funds therefor are appropriated by the Board of Trustees. The regular publications of the Society shall contain reports of all meetings of the Society, and such other matter as the Editor may deem advisable.

ARTICLE 12.

RESERVE FUND

The Board of Trustees shall set aside at the end of each fiscal year not less than fifty (50) per cent of the unexpended cash balance in the Treasury of the Society as a Reserve Fund. A unanimous vote of those present and voting at a meeting of the Board of Trustees may appropriate any portion of this Fund for the transaction of the business of the Society

ARTICLE 13.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

Any moneys received for payment of Life Membership dues shall be deposited in a Life Membership Fund from which only the income shall be used for the transaction of the Society's business.

ARTICLE 14.

AMENDMENTS

Proposed amendments to this Constitution and By-Laws shall be submitted to the Secretary-Treasurer in writing, signed by at least twenty-five (25) per cent of the active members enrolled at the time of the last regular meeting of the Society. Such amendment may be adopted at any regular meeting of the Society by a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) vote of the members present and voting, provided that all members of the Society entitled to receive the publications of the Society shall have been notified as provided in Article 8, Section 3.

MEMBERSHIP LIST

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